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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT 1. Miscellaneous Information on
Dnepropetrovsk and Ternopol
2. Secret Technical School in
Dnepropetrovsk

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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1. The Automechanical Technical School (Avtomekhanicheskoye Tekhnikum) was located in the Krasnogvardeyskiy rayon, near the Dnepropetrovsk Automobile Factory (Avtozavod) in Dnepropetrovsk. The school, considered a secret institution, was attached to, and administered by the latter plant. (No details available on the automobile plant.) The school had an enrollment of 800 students, the majority of whom were Russians and Ukrainians, with only a negligible number from the national minorities. Studies extended over a four-year period. Graduates of seven grades of elementary school were eligible for admission, while secondary school graduates were admitted directly to the third term. The main subjects taught at the school were chemistry, physics, and draftsmanship. All homework and individual study was done on the premises and the students were not permitted to take any material to their homes. Even their notebooks had to be left behind on leaving school. The students were very carefully screened before admission, and not only their parents' profession, but even that of their grandfathers was taken into consideration. Special attention was given if there were any "bourgeois elements" in the family or if the candidate had any relatives abroad. Other subjects of investigation were the applicant's ability to keep secrets, his powers of memory, and his own and his family's health. At the end of the third term the students were sent for practical training to the Gorkiy factory in Moscow and the Sormovo factory in Gorkiy. After graduation they were employed at the automobile factory in Dnepropetrovsk and other factories, such as the one in Chusovoy.

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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

-2-

Attachment 1: A four-page report on Dnepropetrovsk on the general location of various educational institutions, military air force flying school using YAK aircraft for training purposes, military barracks, and military hospital.

Attachment 2: An eleven-page report on Ternopol (N 49-33, E 25-35) with legend and sketch dealing mostly with reconstruction of buildings since World War II. It covers industrial installations, public buildings, bridges, street name changes, limited military information, and location of a civilian airfield four kilometers southeast of town which was a turf-surfaced field with no runway, workshops, or other installations. Industry in Ternopol was limited, [redacted] so this report is mainly concerned with public facilities.

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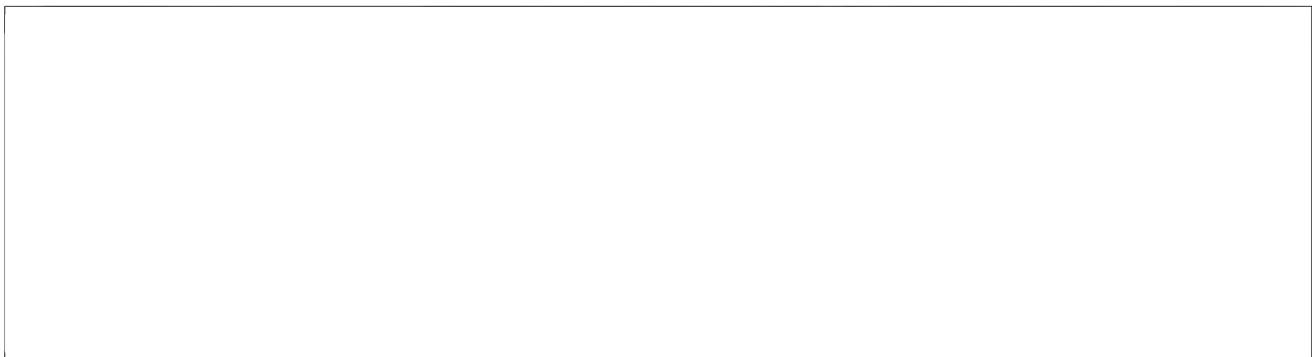
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COUNTRY: USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

SUBJECT: Miscellaneous Information on Dnepropetrovsk



1. The city of Dnepropetrovsk (N 48-28, E 35-00) was divided into five rayons: Leninskiy, Oktiabrskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy, Pervomayskiy, and Kirovskiy. The main streets of the town were: Leninskaya, Karla Marks, Dzerzhinskovo, Sadovaya, Komsomolskaya, Tsentralnaya, and Zheleznaya.

2. The Automechanical Technical School (Avtomekhanicheskoye Tekhnikum) was located in the Krasnogvardeyskiy rayon, near the Dnepropetrovsk Automobile Factory (Avtozavod). *Dnepropetrovsk Automobile Factory*. The school, considered a secret institution, was attached to, and administered by, the latter plant. (No details available on the automobile plant.) The school had an enrollment of 800 students, the majority

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- 2 -

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of whom were Russians and Ukrainians, with only a negligible number from the national minorities. Studies extended over a four-year period. Graduates of seven grades of elementary school were eligible for admission, while secondary school graduates were admitted directly to the third term. The main subjects taught at the school were chemistry, physics and draftsmanship. All homework and individual study was done on the premises and the students were not permitted to take any material to their homes. Even their notebooks had to be left behind on leaving school. The students were very carefully screened before admission, and not only their parents' profession but even that of their grandfathers was taken into consideration. Special attention was given if there were any "bourgeois elements" in the family or if the candidate had any relatives abroad. Other subjects of investigation were the applicant's ability to keep secrets, his powers of memory, and his own and his family's health. At the end of the third term the students were sent for practical training to the Gorkiy factory in Moscow and the Sormovo factory in Gorkiy. After graduation they were employed at the automobile factory in Dnepropetrovsk and other factories, such as the one in Chusovoy.

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- 3 -

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3. Other educational institutions in Dnepropetrovsk were as follows:

- a. The metallurgical institute (Metalurgicheskiy Institut), which was reached by Trolley No. 1 traveling in the direction of the hills.
- b. The transport institute (Transportniy Institut), located in the scientists quarter (Posiolok Nauchnikh Sotrudnikov).
- c. The mining institute (Gorniy Institut), located at the corner of Dzerzhinskovo and Karla Marks Street.
- d. The medical institute (Meditinskii Institut) and the pharmaceutical institute, which were reached by Trolley No. 1 traveling in the direction of the hills.
- e. The law institute on Shershova Street, which had a branch on Dzerzhinskovo Street.
- f. The university, located on Dzerzhinskovo Street.
- g. The foreign languages institute, situated on Voroshilovgradskaya Street.
- h. The technical school for mining, auto mechanics, and bridge and tunnel construction.
- i. An industrial technical school, attached to the Petrovsky foundry, which produced control and measurement

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- 4 -

instruments. This foundry also manufactured the components of the tower (on the lines of the Eiffel Tower) which was to be erected in Kharkov.

v 4. The Oblast MVD Directorate was located at 2 Korolenkovskaya Street.

5. There were 13 police stations in Dnepropetrovsk. Station No. 1 was located at 9 or 11 Shershovaya Street.

6. The following military objectives in Dnepropetrovsk are reported:

a. A military hospital, called the "Hospital of World War II Invalids", located at 5 Zheleznaya Street.

b. Military barracks, located on Lomanaya Street, near Sherghova Street. The area was enclosed by a brick wall, and tanks and guns had been observed there.

c. An air force flying school and training field, located behind the hills (?), which could be reached by Trolley No. 3. The school had about 1,000 students and used "YAK" aircraft for training purposes.

d. The Officers Club, located on Lenina Street, opposite the railroad workers park.

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COUNTRY: USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

SUBJECT: Miscellaneous Information on Ternopol

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1. The city of Ternopol (N 49-33, E 25-35), capital of the Ternopol Oblast, had a population of 30,000, i.e., about 6,000 less than before World War II. Of the prewar inhabitants of the town, only 300-400 families remained; the others had come after the war from neighboring areas or more distant regions in the USSR.

2. The town was a single administrative unit and was not divided into rayons as were many other oblast capitals. Economically, two villages were closely connected with Ternopol:

a. Petryki (formerly Petrykow), about two km south of the town, which had two large prewar brick works.

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- 2 -

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b. Berezovitsa (formerly Berezowica), about six km south of the town. It had a large prewar sugar factory and a pumping station of the Kiev-Dashava gas pipe line. The two villages were part of the Mikulintse rayon, one of the 36 rayons of the Ternopol Oblast. The latter had a total population of about 1,800,000.

3. Industry in Ternopol was very limited. The following are details on the town's major enterprises:

a. Railroad locomotive and car repair depot, located 500-700 meters south of the main (passenger) railroad station. The depot, reconstructed and enlarged at its prewar site, was the largest industrial plant in the town, employing about 1,000 workers.

b. Automobile repair shop, located on Lenina Street opposite the municipal stadium. The shop, established in 1948, occupied two buildings and employed about 300 workers.

c. A large refrigeration plant on Brodska Street, opened in 1954.

d. Large warehouses of the oblast trade agency (Obl.-Potreb-Soyuz), located on the premises of a prewar cigarette factory on Brodska Street.

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- 5 -

50X1-HUM

e. Clothing factory (Shveyyna Fabrika), located on the former Kosciuszko Street, in the center of town, employing about 800 workers.

f. A printing press, located about 300 meters northeast of the main railroad station, occupying the building of the former Kalina cigarette paper factory. This press, the only one in town, printed the oblast paper Vilne Zhittyia. It also printed various types of forms and, in a special department, made stamps for all government offices and local authorities in the oblast.

g. A modern bakery, located in the Zarudya quarter (formerly Zarudzie) in the northern part of Ternopol. This bakery, established after the war, was the only one in town.

h. The only local brewery, on Brovarna Street.

i. The slaughterhouse and meat processing plant (Miaso Kombinat), located outside the town, on the road to Petryki.

4. The town of Ternopol was almost completely destroyed during World War II so that the buildings which existed in 1957 had either been reconstructed or were quite new. Large-scale construction in Ternopol included the following:

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- 4 -

a. A modern theatre, located on Stalina Street, which was completed in 1957. The building was air-conditioned and had 600 seats and a revolving stage for about 500 (?) persons.

b. The residential quarter between Zhovtneta, Stalina and 1-Go Maya Streets had been reconstructed. It was destined mainly for the staff of the medical college which was being set up in Ternopol.

c. In 1957 a three-story department store was in the final stage of construction on the site of a destroyed Roman Catholic church at the corner of Lenina and Stalina Streets.

d. A six-story apartment house, with over 100 apartments, was built on Ostrovskovo Street.

e. The main building of the medical college was erected on Ploshchad Svobody.

f. Six buildings of several stories were constructed on both sides of Ruska Street, near Ploshchad Svobody. These buildings were destined for the medical college and a vocational secondary school.

g. A 300-bed oblast hospital was under construction near the municipal stadium on Lenina Street.

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h. A psycho-neurological dispensary, also intended for in-patients (Statsyonarniy Dispenser), with 50 beds, was established on Berezhanska Street.

5. Reconstruction in Ternopol also included all bridges, such as the following:

a. Three railroad bridges, all concrete structures of modest size, on the double-track line connecting the freight station with the main passenger station.

b. A road bridge across the railroad tracks on Lenina Street. This bridge, a part of the Lvov-Kiev highway, was a combined metal and wood structure about 60 meters long and 16 meters wide.

c. Another road bridge, also forming part of the Lvov-Kiev highway, crossing the Seret River on Lvovska Street. This bridge, about 30 m long and 12 m wide, had concrete supports and a wooden superstructure.

d. A wooden road bridge about 12 m long and eight m wide, connecting the town with Petryki village.

6. The following street names had been changed:

Old Name

New Name

Mickiewicza Street

Stalina Street

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- 6 -

Old NameNew Name

Tarnowskiego Street

Lenina Street

Pilsudskiego Street

Krasno-Armeyeskaya Street

3-Go Maja Street

1-Go Maya Street

Sobieskiego Square

Svobody Square

Szeptyckich Street

Tolstovo Street

Ujejskiego Street

Gogola Street

Sokola Street

Franka Street

Pohoreckiego Street

Zhel-Dorozhna Street

Konarskiego Street

Zhovtneva Street

7. The following were the locations of public institutions
in Ternopol:

a. Oblispolkom, in the six-story building on the site of
the prewar State High School No. 2 on Zhovtneva Street.

b. Gorispolkom, on Lystopada (formerly 11-Go Listopada)
Street.. The three-story building was on the plot of the
prewar officers club and the private residence of the command-
ing officer of the 54th Infantry Regiment.

c. Obkompartii and Gorkompartii, in one five-story building
and two three-story buildings, at 1-7 (?) Stalina Street.

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- 7 -

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Before the war this was the site of the Popular School Society (Towarzystwo Szkoly Ludowej; TSL) and of the Ukrainian Bank.

d. The oblast and municipal finance departments, in a four-story building at 49 Stalina Street. The remaining Oblispolkom departments, such as those for health, social services and culture, were accommodated in the aforementioned Oblispolkom building.

e. The Oblast and Town Military Commissariats (Voen-komaty), at 7 and 10 Gogola Street, respectively.

f. The oblast and town MVD and police offices, in several four-story buildings opposite the Obkompartii and also in the plot of the former school building at the corner of Stalina and Ruska Streets.

g. The oblast and town KGB offices, in several two- or three-story buildings at the corner of Krasno-Armeyeskaya and Kopernika Streets.

h. The main post office, in a two-story building on Krasno-Armeyeskaya Street. This is the prewar site of the Tax Office (Urzad Skarbowy).

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- 8 -

i. The telephone exchange and the telegraph office, in a two-story building at the corner of Krasno-Armeyskaya and Stalina Streets.

j. The State Bank, in a two-story house on Zhovtneva Street, near the Oblispolkom offices. This is the site of the former Bank Polski branch.

k. The 300-bed municipal hospital, in a building at the corner of the former Szpitalna Street and Shevchenka Street, on the site of the prewar Szpital Powszechny.

l. Hospital for contagious and pulmonary diseases, in one three-story building (which served the same purpose before the war) on Shevchenka Street.

m. The central municipal dispensary, at 6 Ostrovskovo Street.

8. The following are details on public services in Ternopol:

a. The main (passenger) station building, built in the postwar period, was about 18-20 meters high. The basement contained air raid shelters; the groundfloor contained the waiting room, ticket offices and administrative offices;

SECRET

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- 9 -

the first floor housed a restaurant, a waiting room, a separate room for mothers with children, a movie theatre and a reading room. The supply of the town with staple commodities was also handled by way of the main passenger station. There were about ten warehouses of approximately 20 m by six m of floor space each, located north and south of the station. These buildings included stone structures as well as wooden sheds, all of which were erected after World War II.

b. The railroad freight station, work on which was begun by the Germans and completed by the Soviets, was located opposite the OHL warehouses. There were about 20 tracks, and up to 16 trains could be handled at once. There were three or four large plots for loading and unloading, and three cranes. There were also two or three small buildings which were mainly occupied by administration offices. This station handled fuel and building material shipments for the town and supplies for military units stationed there.

c. One fire station was located on Zhel Dorozhna Street and another on the former Punczerta Street.

d. There were two large fuel depots, one in Berezovitsa

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- 10 -

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village and one on Brodska Street, between the refrigeration plant and the Olb-Potreb-Soyuz warehouses.

e. The only local power station was reconstructed on its prewar site between Franka Street and the warehouses of the main passenger station, about 300 meters northwest of the station building. This was a thermal plant, larger than the prewar installation, with a new cooling tower and a railroad spur from the station for the supply of fuel.

f. The water works and pumping station of the municipal water system were located between the new oblast hospital and Lenina Street.

g. A large airfield served as a training field for light piston aircraft and as a range for firing or bombing practice. The field had no runways or installations.

h. The civilian airfield for the city of Ternopol was located four km southeast of the town center, between the Lvov-Kiev highway and the Ternopol-Podvolochisk railroad line. This is a turf-surfaced field with no runways, workshops or other installations.

i. The only local bath house was located on Gogola Street, just off Lenina Street, near the municipal hospital.

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- 11 -

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9. The only military installation in Ternopol was the military cantonment (Voenniy Gorodok) near the railroad freight station. Established after the war, it comprised three three-story barracks and about 20 small one-family dwelling units for officers. The compound was enclosed on the side of the railroad station by a brick wall and on the other sides by a barbed wire fence. An artillery unit was stationed there (no details).

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Legend to Overlay of Town Map of Ternopol

1. Theatre
2. Oblispolkom
3. State Bank
4. Gorispolkom
5. Buildings of the medical college
6. Department store (Univermag)
7. Telephone exchange and telegraph center
8. Main post office
9. Power station
10. Obkompartii
11. MVD and police headquarters
12. KGB offices
13. Radio center (Radio-Uzel)
14. Oblast and town military commissariats
15. Main (passenger) railroad station
16. Warehouses
17. Printing press
18. Residential quarter
19. Municipal stadium

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- 2 -

50X1-HUM

20. Oblast hospital
21. Water works
22. Automobile repair shop
23. Railroad depot (locomotive and car repairs)
24. Refrigeration plant
25. Fuel depot
26. Warehouses of the Oblpotrebsovuz)
27. Barracks of an artillery unit (Voenniy Gorodok)
28. Railroad freight station
29. Bakery
30. Training airfield
31. Brewery
32. Mound
33. ?
34. Dam
35. Direction of Lvov
36. Direction of Berezhany
37. Direction of Chernovtsi
38. Direction of Podvolochisk
39. Direction of Lvov
40. Direction of Bila village

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- 3 -

41. Municipal parks
42. Pond, with a restaurant in an islet

I - Ploshchad Svobody
II - Lystopada Street
III - Zhovtneva Street
IV - Stalina Street
V - Kopernika Street
VI - Franka Street
VII - Zhel-Dorozhna Street
VIII - Brodska Street
IX - Shenkevicha Street
X - Kotlarevskovo Street
XI - Gliniana Street (former name)
XII - Shlakhtinetska Street
XIII - Browarna Street (former name)
XIV - Lvovska Street
XV - Ruska Street
XVI - Lenina Street
XVII - Krasnoarmeyskaya Street

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XVIII - Ostrovskovo Street

XIX - Mikulinetska Street

XX - Tolstovo Street

XXI - Seret River

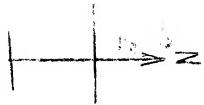
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